The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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ONE TRUTH DISCOVERED IS IMMORTAL.—Bentham.

Enjoined Miners' Official Faces Jail; Non-Union Negro Workers Restless

Charleston, W. Va., March 13.—The supreme court of appeals has upheld Judge L. G. Lazelle's sentence of Van A. Bittner, international representative of the United Mine Workers, for violation of an injunction. The unionist was sentenced to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of $500. He is charged with "interfering" with non-union labor.

Exploited negroes in the anti-union mines of Mercer and McDowell counties are restless because of every denial of freedom. Company-owned newspapers in that section warn these workers to shun organized labor. One newspaper shouts:

"Only in Alabama and southern West Virginia can the negro miner be found in large numbers. The reason is plain."

To this frenzy, the West Virginia Federationist replies:

"Yes, Alabama and southern West Virginia have large numbers of negro miners because they can be exploited successfully under the system maintained by industrial overlords. Free speech and free assemblage are forbidden and the right of combination for mutual protection is denied. They are clubbed by a coal company thug if they complain of conditions, and are accorded no right but to work for what the operators choose to give them."

Conditions in the New River field, another anti-union stronghold, prove that the coal barons treat white workers just as their business associates treat negroes in Mercer and McDowell counties.

In the New River section miners do not earn an average wage of $2.50 a day. They are forced to lay their own track for the coal cars and are robbed by company checkweighmen. If they object they are threatened with physical violence by thugs employed by the operators.

BAD FARM ECONOMICS BREED RADICALISM

New York, March 13.—"Serious economic maladjustment" is responsible for the farmers' tendency toward radicalism, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The board is composed of a score of employers' organizations.

Economic conditions of agriculture must be improved if farmers' radicalism is to be checked, it is said.

The situation is so serious the farmers are not charged with being led by "fomenters of discontent," as is the rule when industrial workers protest against bad economic conditions.

FULL STOMACH WAGE SYSTEM ACCEPTED BY BOSSES' 'UNION'

Philadelphia, March 13.—The "full dinner pail" will be the wage standard of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company.

Wages have been reduced 3½ cents below the 77-cent maximum hourly rate of last year. From the new base wages will be readjusted every year to conform to the cost of a full market basket, the contents of which has been agreed to by the company and its "union."

The 3½ cents taken from the men will be returned if there is anything left after dividends are paid. Heretofore wages have been based on average wage rates in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Street car men in these strongly organized cities reject the "full dinner pail" theory of wages.

LIFE INSURANCE LABOR'S NEW FIELD

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Labor life insurance has proved a success in other countries and there is no reason why it should not prove an equal success in America. It is the only kind of organization that may successfully compete with the capitalist-controlled companies, the only kind that may give workers an equal opportunity to enjoy the full benefits, at least to such an extent as offered by the private companies to middle-class or wealthy policy holders.

The principal difficulty that will confront the Union Labor Life Insurance company will, of course, be the organization of a wide network of agencies, while at the same time keeping the premium rates as low as possible. As the experience of Germany and of England has shown, however, the labor company can easily compete with the capitalist companies by utilizing the union unit or the co-operative group as a collective agency and thus save a large and permanent expense.

Not over eager to mass huge profits, a labor life insurance company will, no doubt, be able to eliminate for its policy holders such losses as are caused by cancellation as a result of difficult economic conditions, like unemployment, strikes, etc. The capitalist companies maintain that they benefit little from these cancellations, owing to the fact that these policies, whether active or not, involve the usual amount of administrative expenses. This explanation, however, is hardly plausible. These companies, in addition, impose upon their policy holders such hardships as an unduly long "waiting period," both in the event of death of the insured and in the case of the dropping out of an insured after a substantial amount has been paid by him in the course of a specified number of years.

Industrial policy holders of England have been forced to pay annually 3½ million pounds in premiums to keep up a big army of collectors for these companies. Needless to say that approximately the same conditions prevail also in the United States and that these conditions can be materially ameliorated with the entrance of organized labor into the business of life insurance.

The other indirect benefits from co-operative labor life insurance to the labor movement would be the general strengthening of the workers' position in the national economy of the country.

Big insurance companies are also powerful financial and money-lending institutions. It stands to reason that many of these investments are frequently used to the detriment of workers, serving the anti-union shop movement, promoting socially useless industry, etc.

The advent of labor life insurance will open up a great avenue for massed labor funds to be invested in such useful co-operative enterprises as homes for workers in the form of first mortgages on such property, the safest form of investment, and socially, in this instance, the most useful.

HENRY CONWAY IS DEAD; WAS VETERAN UNIONIST

Lafayette, Ind., March 13.—Henry J. Conway, general secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, died in a local hospital. He had been in poor health for several months. He was 68 years of age and is survived by two married daughters. He was identified with the trade union movement for 35 years. In 1896 he was elected president of the retail clerks' organization and later was elected general secretary-treasurer.

At the request of President Green, President Hedrick of the Brotherhood of Painters represented the A. F. of L. at the funeral, which was attended by a large number of trade unionists.

NON-PARTISAN METHOD GENERAL IN CONGRESS

Washington, March 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon opposes the government purchase of 14,000,000 ounces of silver. He says the treasury has no use for the white metal and that it will be a gift of $5,000,000 to silver producers.

The administration party members of the senate committee on banking and currency are against Mr. Mellon, while the minority party supports him.

The situation is another indication of the non-partisanship in this congress. Party lines have been wiped out on major issues, such as the world court, the income tax law, and Muscle Shoals. The public, however, is urged to "stick to their party" as our government "is founded on this system."

LATHERS RAISE WAGES

Minneapolis, March 13.—A wage increase of $1 a day has been secured by the Lathers' union. The new rate is $10. The contract calls for a 44-hour week and double pay for overtime.

STATE SHODDY BAN DECLARED INVALID

Washington, March 13.—By a vote of 6 to 3 the United States supreme court has set aside the Pennsylvania law which prohibits the use of shoddy in the manufacture of bedding and upholstered furniture. In the majority opinion Justice Butler held that all danger from the use of shoddy could be eliminated by sterilization and that to prohibit the use of shoddy is arbitrary and unlawful.

In dissenting, Justice Holmes said that if the Pennsylvania legislature believed the use of shoddy is dangerous to health it has the right to prohibit it.

Picturing the various sources from which material is obtained for manufacture into shoddy, including rag pickers, textile, clothing and other workshops and factories, Pennsylvania contended that it is impossible except by expensive and tedious analysis to determine whether shoddy had been properly sterilized.

WILL NOT ENJOIN STRIKE

New York, March 13.—Federal Judge Winslow refused to enjoin labor unions in Westchester county, north of this city, from continuing a strike against a school building. The workers will not handle non-union material.

A suit against the unions for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law is pending, but this does not seem to produce results, and Judge Winslow was appealed to.

FUR WORKERS WINNING

New York, March 13.—Fur workers are winning their city-wide strike for improved work conditions. They are asking for a 25 per cent wage increase, a 40-hour week, equal distribution of work and the creation of a 3 per cent unemployment fund. The usual objections to these demands are made by employers.

PRIVATE COMPENSATION IS IMMORAL

Opponents of state-operated workmen's compensation insist that this is "an interference with private business."

Why should workers' deaths and injuries be exploited for profit?

Why should these alleged business men be permitted to live off misery and woe?

The proposition is immoral and unsocial.

The deaths of bread-winners, their broken and mutilated lives, crushed limbs, scaldings, bruises and burns, the poisons of occupational diseases, their physical torture and their mental suffering because of dependents, should not be turned to profit for others.

It is inhumane to treat these afflictions as a "business." The proposal ill befits our boasted civilization.

The usurer and extortioner are outlawed both by statute and an enlightened public opinion, but those who gain by the deaths and injuries of wage earners have the sanction of law and the approval of our moral code.

It is impossible to reconcile this shameful business with high social standards.

Preventable deaths and injuries in industry will continue as long as society permits these disasters to be an object of profit.

Until compensation is considered a penalty for injury and death, rather than a pittance to unfortunate workers and dependents, this question will not have its proper place in our national ethics and economics.

When the public accept the new viewpoint private compensation companies will be considered social outlaws.

LABOR'S PICTURE IS BARRED; CITY OFFERS FEEBLE EXCUSE

Durham, N. C., March 13.—The mayor and common council refused to permit the exhibition of the moving picture, "Labor's Reward," in the municipal auditorium. The city fathers labored long and earnestly over the problem of whether the union meeting would be a picture show or an illustrated lecture. It was finally voted that it was a motion picture and the ban was agreed to.

The officials claim that the insurance rate would be raised $500 if the picture was shown, but this is denied by insurance men. The Durham County Progress, a weekly newspaper published in this city, said the claim is "pure bunk," and that insurance authorities stated the extra fire hazard could be covered at a small cost.

"Many cities have given their auditoriums, schools and other public buildings and many times churches for the presentation of this educational film," says the newspaper. "Because it is strictly educational is was recently passed into Canada free of duty and without payment of the regular $25 censor charge."

Local trade unionists made such protest against the council ruling, that the officials finally compromised by permitting the use of the auditorium for a trade union lecture and without the picture.

The council's action is indicative of the attitude toward the trade union movement in this state. Only recently officials of the State Federation of Labor asked the governor to make a survey of conditions in textile mills, but the request was refused. The state university asked the Textile Manufacturers' association to permit students to visit textile mills for educational purposes, but this, too, was refused. It is a rare thing for a North Carolina textile worker to earn an average of $20 a week for a year. The work week ranges from 55 to 60 hours.

UNIONS LOOK AHEAD; SET UP OPEN FORUMS

New York, March 13.—When not pressed by matters of immediate importance, trade unions are turning to questions of long-run importance, according to the Workers' Education Bureau.

"These local and central unions," the bureau says, "are setting aside a part of the meeting for open forum discussions of such matters as the labor injunction, labor legislation, the underlying causes of wages, public school policies, co-operative buying, social insurance and other issues of vital interest to wage earners and which can not be adequately dealt with without much time and attention being given them.

"Meetings of this kind should in no case interfere with the immediate business of the union, but where they can be carried on without such interference they are of great value. They increase interest in union meetings and assist in working out a long-run policy."

THE "LAW'S DELAY" SEEN IN TEAPOT DOME

Washington, March 13.—The government's special counsel in the oil cases charge Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny, oil magnates, and former Secretary of the Interior Fall with resorting to "dilatory tactics" in an attempt to evade trial on conspiracy charges.

District of Columbia courts upheld the indictment and the defendants are making a special appeal for a rehearing.

"It would be highly immoral to the institutions of this country," said the government counsel, "if wealthy and influential citizens are permitted, through the delays of the law, to postpone indefinitely their trials.

"It is essential to the maintenance of the high moral consciousness of the people that the defendants be promptly brought to the bar of justice."

URGE SOFT COAL SALE

New York, March 13.—The New York State Coal commission urges the public to buy bituminous coal, following a conference with representatives of railroads, coal dealers and public organizations.

The commission says there is a congestion on the railroads because of an over-supply of soft coal and failure to dispose of it. It had previously been stated that dealers face bankruptcy because of the sudden strike end that found them overloaded with bituminous.

TEXTILE WORKERS ACTIVE

Oneco, Conn., March 13.—Officers of the United Textile Workers predict that this state will be 100 per cent organized in three months. The vigorous campaign now on brought 1,600 applications in one month.

U. S. WAR INSURANCE SHOULD BE RENEWED

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., March 13.—Because ex-service men have permitted their government insurance to lapse, 14,000,000 persons face a loss of over $36,000,000 in the next 50 years, says George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union and an active member of the American Legion.

President Berry reminds these ex-service men that they can renew this insurance before July 2 next. The only requirement is to pass a physical examination either by a Veterans' Bureau physician or a private physician and pay one month's back premium at his war-time rate and one month's premium on the kind and amount of insurance selected at his present age.

"Every man eligible for this insurance should immediately investigate the beneficial features of the government's program," said President Berry. "This advice is given with the understanding that all such men are interested in providing for their families and dependents. The men are not required to renew the full $10,000 they carried during the war. They may renew and convert this insurance in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, in multiples of $500.

"The United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., or any local office of the bureau or officials of the American Legion will be glad to give ex-service men any information on this subject."

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES TO IMPEACH

Washington, March 13.—The house judiciary committee recommended that the house start impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge English of the eastern Illinois district. The resolution calls for his indictment on charges of "high misdemeanors in office."

Hearings by the committee revealed manipulation of bankruptcy proceedings and usurpation of power over state officials. Other scandalous proceedings on the part of the jurist are alleged.

During the nation-wide shopmen's strike Judge English issued injunctions against the workers and thundered from the bench on their "disregard for law"—that he made. The accused can avert trial by resigning.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR UNIONISM

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

The trade union is the only agency which workers have developed to serve their needs. It is the only agency which they control and consequently it is the only agency which they fully trust. In a conflict of opinions with management, only an independent agency can maintain the contention of wage earners. Whether in maintaining their rights or expressing their views on production problems or technical change, if workers are to make their contribution they must be free to contend for their position.

For example, trade unions helped scientific management to correct early mistakes by refusing to permit men and women to be treated as machinery. Scientific management learned it was necessary to understand human nature and to work with it instead of against it. Consent is necessary for co-operation—co-operation implies volition, not passive non-resistance.

Obviously employe representation plans, drafted by management, are essentially different from trade unions. The trade union is a natural outgrowth from the experience and ideals of those concerned. It is the creation of workers, while the employe representation plan originates with another party, interested from another point of view.

It is very difficult for many to realize that co-operation is the antithesis of domination. Domination, whether through bolshevism, fascism or a company "union," does not beget co-operation.

Co-operation reflects a high level of human living and thinking.

BLIND CAN'T COMPETE WITH CONVICT LABOR

Washington, March 13.—Even blind men can not compete with convict labor, Will R. Boyer, chairman of the convict labor committee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, told a house committee that has under consideration a bill that would divest convict-made products of their interstate character and place them under the jurisdiction of laws of states in which they are delivered.

Mr. Boyer is also secretary-treasurer of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' union. He said blind men are members of the union and that they pay less dues than other members, but they can not meet the convict labor handicap.

METAL WORKERS GAIN

Lynn, Mass., March 13.—Sheet metal workers have negotiated a new wage scale, which raises rates from $1.12½ to $1.25 an hour.

GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and air and sky and light;
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never has to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees;
The farther sky, the tougher length;
The more the storm, the more the
strength.
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth,
We find patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

—Anon.

MINERS DON'T FORGET LOYAL BUSINESS MEN

Hazelton, Pa., March 13.—With production resumed in the anthracite region, the miners are paying their debts to business men who so loyally stood by them in the five and one-half months' strike.

This action is in line with a resolution adopted by the tri-district convention which approved the strike settlement. The resolution declared credit on a large scale was extended to mine workers and their families by landlords and business men.

"We urge upon our membership the making of a faithful and consistent effort to liquidate our just and honorable obligations, in order that those who so willingly extended credit will be protected, and that their faith and confidence in the anthracite mine workers will not have been misplaced."

OWEN LOVEJOY RETIRES

New York, March 13.—Owen R. Lovejoy, for 19 years general secretary of the National Child Labor committee, has resigned. He states that personal affairs forced him to take this action. He has been connected with the committee for more than 22 years.

WANT "BLUE" CAPITAL

Washington, March 13.—Spirited opposition to a blue law for the nation's capital was shown at a house committee hearing on the Lankford bill. The bill would forbid Sunday amusements, including theatrical productions, moving pictures and base ball. Opponents declare that such a law would prohibit the president from taking his week-end cruise down the Potomac river on the yacht Mayflower.

KEEP THE CRITICS BUSY

He who fears criticism is hopeless.

Only those who do things are criticised.

The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched—and criticised.

To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle, while the doers march on to victory and triumph.

Indecision is a great harbinger; but to hesitate for fear of criticism is cowardly. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and, if need be, fight for it.

Critics there always have been and always will be, but to the strong-minded they are a help rather than a hindrance.

As the horse leaps forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the lash of criticism.

Take your place on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone.

Keep the critics busy.—Ex.

PEOPLE MAY LOSE MUSCLE SHOALS; CONGRESS VOTES FIFTY-YEAR LEASE

Washington, March 13.—After a long fight the senate, by a non-partisan vote of 51 to 26, adopted the administration's plan to have a joint congressional committee receive bids for a 50-year lease of the government's $160,000,000 nitrate and hydro-electric plants at Muscle Shoals. The bill has passed the house.

One senate amendment provides that the commission shall report to congress by April 26 instead of April 1. Advocates of leasing resisted any change in the house resolution, and the senate amendment may postpone final action on the question until the December session, as congress will probably adjourn in May.

The senate rejected a proposal by Senator Smith (S. C.) that the government operate Muscle Shoals. The vote was 47 to 29. This was originally urged by Senator Norris, who led the opposition to leasing.

Lease advocates emphasized that farmers will secure fertilizer at cost, plus 8 per cent profit. This, they said, will be a blow at the fertilizer trust. Opponents repeatedly pointed out that there is no provision in the resolution to keep down the cost of fertilizer production and that it can not be made in the obsolete nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals. Testimony of scientists was quoted to prove that new methods for manufacturing fertilizer are being discovered. Germany, the pioneer in air nitrogen development, has discarded water power for this purpose, it was stated.

Senator La Follette said that the hydro-electric power trust is using the cry, "cheap fertilizer for the farmers" as a blind, just as privilege used "free land for the people" years ago, when the homestead act was passed. It was later discovered that privilege secured valuable lands and timber and mineral resources.

Senator La Follette also pointed out that in the last congress when the senate inserted a binding fertilizer amendment in the Underwood bill, which also provided for the private leasing of Muscle Shoals, the interests that were backing that bill had no further use for it.

The Ford bill—that preceded the Underwood bill—had the same "cheap fertilizer" joker.

The water power trust and its allies are not interested in fertilizer, but their propagandists have led the country to believe that the dawn of cheap fertilizer for farmers is at hand.

The Underwood bill provided that the parties who leased Muscle Shoals should manufacture commercial fertilizer "as far as it is practicable to do so." Senator Norris was so insistent that the courts would release the company from any obligation to produce fertilizer that Senator Underwood was forced to strike out the phrase. Then the water power trust dropped the bill.

The Muscle Shoals development was started by the government for war purposes during the world war, following an act by congress in 1916, which provided:

"The plant or plants provided under this act shall be constructed and operated solely by the government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital."

The development was completed in a few years and then, instead of using it to supply cheap hydro-electric power to the public, as does the province of Ontario, the power trust and its allies launched a campaign to "get the government out of business."

BACK HOUSING BILL; PLEDGE NO STRIKES

Albany, N. Y., March 13.—Organized bricklayers pledge that if the legislature approves Governor Smith's remedy for the housing evils of New York city there will be no strike of these workers on that construction. Officials declare that the Smith plan will "remedy the unwholesome and insanitary conditions under which our workers are compelled to live in the city of New York."

"We want to see these houses go up by the acre, and the union officials will bring their full pressure to bear so that we may have these houses in quantity production.

"The officials of the union promise to give these houses preference over all other jobs and, to assure continuity of work, declare that when for any reason a dispute arises between the men and the contractors work will not stop, but a committee will be appointed with full power to reach a settlement."

BOSSES MAKE PROFIT BUT PLEAD POVERTY

New York, March 13.—Hard-luck stories of employers in the dress and cloak industry were denied by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, testifying before a committee appointed by Governor Smith.

"There is not an industry that pays such a large percentage of profit," said President Sigman.

"The employers are exaggerating the 'terrible conditions' that prevail," said Louis Hyman, also an officer of the union. "Some of them will tell you that they have been in business for 20 years and have lost from $25,000 to $40,000 a year for the last few years. When they say this, I point to their bank accounts. Some of them started with $200, and today are worth $2,000,000. Yet they say they have been losing money every year and accuse the union of sabotage and soldiering."

DENVER FAVORS UNIONISM

Denver, March 13.—The city council has declared in favor of trade unionism. At a regular meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted for preference to members in good standing of labor organizations "in the employment by the city of day labor for either short or long periods of time."

PRINTERS MAKE GAINS

Los Angeles, March 13.—Wages for members of the Typographical union employed in linotype and commercial job printing shops has been increased $2.80 a week. The new scale is similar to newspapers—$51.30 for day work and $54.20 for night work.

PLASTERERS UNITE

Tucson, Ariz., March 13.—Plasterers in this city organized and affiliated to the trade union movement.

STATE COMPENSATION IS FAVORED BY GREEN

Washington, March 13.—In a letter to members of the House committee on the District of Columbia, President Green urged the passage of the Fitzgerald compensation bill for the District of Columbia. No letter was forwarded to Representatives Underhill and Blanton. The former is urging a bill in the interest of private insurance companies and he is supported by Mr. Blanton.

The Fitzgerald bill provides for an exclusive state insurance fund. "This means," said President Green, "that practically all money collected as premiums from employers will be used in paying compensation to injured employes and to the dependents of employes who are killed.

"It may be pertinent to inquire whose voice the committee will hear. Shall it be the voice of labor or the voice of the private insurance interests? Will you respond to the request of the working people, those who accept the hazards of industry, or will you respond to the request of those whose sole interest in workmen's compensation is to make money out of the sale of workmen's compensation insurance?

"It would seem reasonable and logical to conclude that the judgment and opinion of those most vitally affected will prevail.

"In behalf of the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the working people of the District of Columbia, I earnestly request that you oppose the Underhill bill and report favorably the Fitzgerald bill."

FEDERAL UNIONISTS URGE MINIMUM WAGE

Washington, March 13.—A nation-wide campaign for a minimum wage of $1,500 for adult employes in the federal service will be launched by the National Federation of Federal Employes, according to an announcement by Luther C. Steward, president of the federation. The proposal contemplates an amendment to the classification law, as introduced by Congressman Flaherty of California. The federation has locals in every part of the United States and its possessions.

"If congress accepts Mr. Flaherty's bill it will bring tardy justice to the large group of low-paid workers in the government service," said President Steward. "Employes in the custodial service are in the greatest need for congressional attention. This group includes charwomen, men and women cleaners, watchmen, guards, elevator operators and others engaged in the maintenance of public buildings. For charwomen paid by the hour, the rate of 60 cents is provided, with 65 cents for head charwomen.

"Existing rates for professional service are not changed, as the Flaherty bill would bring a living wage to the low-paid employes."

"The spirit of the bill," continued President Stewart, "follows closely agitation for minimum wage legislation started by the late Congressman John I. Nolan of California."

NEEDLE STRIKE ENDS; WORKERS WIN VICTORY

Boston, March 13.—The strike of 4,000 needle workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, ended with a complete victory for these workers. Improved working conditions, demanded by the strikers, were accepted by employers. Three-fourths of the unionists are women.

PICTURE CROWDS GROW

Washington, March 13.—"Labor's Reward," the moving picture used by the A. F. of L. and the Union Label Trades department in its organizing and publicity campaign, is surprising theatrical managers in the southwest, because of capacity houses.

In a wire to John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the department, Joe C. Campbell, president of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, said:

"The crowds are extraordinary. We have had to turn away people in every town."

"AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN"

New York, March 13.—The chamber of commerce of the state of New York wants a probe of retail prices during the recent anthracite coal strike. One member of the chamber urged the investigation "of a lot of scalawags in this business of handling coal."

FIREMEN ORGANIZE

Robbinsdale, Minn., March 13.—Stationary firemen and oilers have organized with a charter membership of 65.